P-18 Antibiotic Resistance among Streptococcus Agalactiae Isolated From Pregnant Women in Ardabil, Iran

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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE: Group B streptococcus or streptococcus agalactiae is an important human pathogen responsible for a wide variety infections in neonates and adults. In view of growing feature of antibiotic resistance among Group B streptococci, in order to understand the current resistance trends an antibiotic-sensitivity study was conducted on 62 strains isolated from pregnant women.

METHODS: The strains were tested by the Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method to 5 (Penicillin, Ampicillin, Vancomycin, Clindamycin and Erythromycin) antibiotics choice.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION: 100% of isolates were sensitive to Ampicillin and Vancomycin. There were 1 (1.61%) case of resistance, 15 (24.2%) case of semi sensitivity and 46 (74.2%) cases of sensitivity versus Erytheromycin. This pattern also checked for clindamycin the 11 (17.7%), 5 (8.06%) and 46 (74.2%) strains found to be resistant, semi sensitive and sensitive respectively. 3 (4.83%) isolates showed reduced susceptibility to Penicillin.

CONCLUSION: Based on antibiogram choice of drug for treatment is Ampicillin, and in the case of drug hypersensitivity Vancomycin may be choice.

Keywords: Streptococcus agalactiae, Antibiotic resistance, Pregnant women